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First-principles calculations of native defects in tin monoxide

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The formation energies and electronic structure of native defects in tin monoxide are investigated by first-principles calculations. Equilibrium defect concentrations, which are obtained using the calculated formation energies and charge neutrality, indicate that the tin vacancy is the dominant defect under oxygen-rich conditions. It forms shallow acceptor states, suggesting that the $p$-type conductivity of tin monoxide originates from the tin vacancy. The equilibrium concentration of the oxygen interstitial is comparable with the tin vacancy at elevated temperatures. However, it is hardly ionized and therefore not expected to contribute to the conductivity. The concentrations of donorlike defects such as the tin interstitial and the oxygen vacancy are low enough not to compensate holes generated by the tin vacancy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tin oxides have two well-known forms: tin monoxide (SnO) and tin dioxide (SnO$_2$). SnO$_2$ is a prototypical functional material with a wide variety of applications including gas sensors and $n$-type transparent conductive layers, rendering it a target of many researches. In contrast, the physical properties of SnO have not been well explored. SnO has a specific electronic structure associated with the presence of divalent tin, Sn(II), in a layered crystal structure. The unit cell of SnO is shown in Fig. 1. It is constructed by layered pyramids which are faced and engage each other alternately. The pyramid contains one Sn atom on the top of the squared four O atoms. Electrons spread into the open space between the layers, which are often called lone pairs. The presence of a lone pair is expected to generate characteristic physical properties.

Recently, Pan and Fu reported the formation of epitaxial thin films of SnO by electron-beam deposition. The films show $p$-type conductivity, and the electrical resistance is 18 $\Omega$ cm, in a stark contrast to the $n$-type behavior of SnO$_2$. These results are of interest in view of the fact that most wide-gap oxides with high $p$-type conductivities thus far reported are based on copper oxide compounds. The native $p$-type conductivity of SnO indicates the formation of a substantial amount of native acceptors. Two candidates can be considered for native-acceptor-like defects: the Sn vacancy and the O interstitial. While cation vacancies form more easily than O interstitials in most metal oxides with densely packed structures, the layered structure of SnO with the open spaces surrounded by Sn(II) may facilitate the formation of O interstitials. There are several reports on the off-stoichiometry of SnO, but the defect species relevant to the off-stoichiometry and/or $p$-type conductivity are not well understood. Moreno et al. reported, in their powder crystal study, that SnO contains a cation deficiency. Pan and Fu also reported the relation between the $p$-type conductivity and the degree of the off-stoichiometry in their epitaxial thin films.

In the present study, we investigate the origin of $p$-type conductivity from the viewpoint of point-defect formation. Employing first-principles calculations with the supercell approach, defect formation energies are obtained as functions of atomic and electronic chemical potentials. We consider the O interstitial (O$_i$), the O vacancy (V$_O$), the Sn interstitial (Sn$_i$), the Sn vacancy (V$_{Sn}$), and the associations of O$_i$ and V$_{Sn}$ in relevant charge states, and determine their thermal equilibrium concentrations. The electronic structures of the defects are discussed using one-electronic band structures, local partial density of states, and squared eigenfunctions.

II. METHOD OF CALCULATION

A. Defect formation energy and transition energy

The formation energy of a defect in a charge state $q$ is given by

$$\Delta E_f(q,\text{defect}) = E_f(q,\text{defect}) - E_f(q,\text{perfect})$$

where $E_f(q,\text{defect})$ is the total energy of a supercell with a defect in a charge state $q$ and $E_f(q,\text{perfect})$ is the total energy of a perfect supercell in a charge state $q$. $n_{Sn}$ and $n_O$ are the numbers of Sn and O atoms being transferred to an electron reservoir. The energy at the VBM ($E_{VBM}$) in a defective supercell is in general different from $E_{VBM}$ in a perfect supercell when we use finite size supercells with defects under periodic boundary conditions. Especially, the difference becomes large when the defective model contains highly charged defects. Therefore, it is necessary to line up $E_{VBM}$ between the perfect and defective supercells. For this purpose, average potentials in the perfect supercell ($V_{av}$) and a bulklike environment which is far from a defect in
The formation energies of SnO and SnO$_2$ are calculated as

to the chemical potentials of SnO and SnO$_2$, respectively. The total
energies of

the difference in exchange-correlation potential.

Therefore

between SnO and SnO$_2$. Therefore

the O-rich limit should be given by the equilibrium condition

defects. When we consider the Fermi level as a variable, the

The Fermi level

The crystal structure of SnO. Sn and O

atoms are depicted by the deep gray circles and the light gray (red)
circles, respectively. Four O atoms and one Sn atom form a pyramid
structure on both sides of each layer alternately. The layers are also
stacked alternately.

defective supercells ($V_{av}^{\text{defect}}$) are used as references.\textsuperscript{8–10}

$E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{defect}}$ is written as

$$E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{defect}} = E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}} + V_{av}^{\text{defect}} - V_{av}^{\text{perfect}},$$

where $E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}}$ was obtained by

$$E_{\text{VBM}}^{\text{perfect}} = E_T^{\text{perfect},0} - E_T^{\text{perfect},+1}. \tag{3}$$

$\mu_{\text{Sn}}$ and $\mu_{\text{O}}$ in Eq. (1) are not independent, but vary between
the Sn-rich and O-rich limits under a constraint by the equilibriuim condition of SnO. The Sn-rich limit corresponds to
the upper limit of $\mu_{\text{Sn}}$ and also the lower limit of $\mu_{\text{O}}$. It is
assumed to be determined by solid $\alpha$-Sn—i.e., $\mu_{\text{Sn}}=\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha-\text{Sn}}$, where
$\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha-\text{Sn}}$ denotes the chemical potential of $\alpha$-Sn. The
O-rich limit should be given by the equilibrium condition between SnO and SnO$_2$. Therefore
$\mu_{\text{Sn}}=2\mu_{\text{SnO}}-\mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$ and
$\mu_{\text{O}}=\mu_{\text{SnO}_2}+\mu_{\text{SnO}}$, where $\mu_{\text{SnO}}$ and $\mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$ are defined as the
chemical potentials of SnO and SnO$_2$, respectively. The total
energies of $\alpha$-Sn, SnO, and SnO$_2$ obtained from separate calculations are used to determine $\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha-\text{Sn}}$, $\mu_{\text{SnO}}$, and $\mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$. As a result, $\mu_{\text{Sn}}$ varies by 0.23 eV from the Sn-rich limit to the O-rich limit, which is calculated by $\mu_{\text{Sn}}^{\alpha-\text{Sn}}-2\mu_{\text{SnO}}-\mu_{\text{SnO}_2}$. The formation energies of SnO and SnO$_2$ are calculated as $-2.72$ and $-5.21$ eV, while the values reported by Kilic
and Zunger with the local density approximation (LDA) are
$-3.21$ and $-6.29$ eV.\textsuperscript{11} The discrepancies can be attributed to the difference in exchange-correlation potential.

The Fermi level $E_F$ in Eq. (1) changes its position within the
band gap. It is determined by the charge neutrality be-
tween concentrations of electrons and holes and charged de-
fects. When we consider the Fermi level as a variable, the
defect transition energy $\epsilon(q/q')$ is described by the Fermi
level where the formation energy for a charge state $q$ equals
to that for another charge state $q'$—i.e.,

$\epsilon(q/q') = [\Delta E_v^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect};q) - \Delta E_v^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect};q')]/(q - q'), \tag{4}$

where $\Delta E_v^{\text{VBM}}(\text{defect};q)$ is the defect formation energy for a
charge state $q$ when $E_F$ is at the VBM. Since the band gap
energy $E_g$ is represented by the energy difference between
the VBM and the conduction-band minimum (CBM), $E_g$ is
written as

$$E_g = E_{\text{CBM}} - E_{\text{VBM}}, \tag{5}$$

where $E_{\text{CBM}}=E_T^{\text{perfect},-1}-E_T^{\text{perfect},0}$. The band gap of the
perfect supercell obtained in this way is 0.29 eV, which
corresponds to the one-electron energy gap between the
$I'$ and $M$ points in the unit cell, 0.37 eV, as will be
detailed in Sec. III.

B. Computational details

First-principles calculations were performed in the framework
of density functional theory within the generalized gradient
approximation\textsuperscript{12} (GGA-PW91) and using plane-wave
projector augmented-wave\textsuperscript{13} (PAW) method as implemented
in the VASP code.\textsuperscript{14–16} The radial cutoff for the Sn PAW po-
tential is 1.59 Å and that for the O PAW potential 0.80 Å.
For Sn atoms, the 5$s$ and 5$p$ electrons were described as
valence, whereas for O the 2$s$ and 2$p$ electrons were treated
as valence. The remaining electrons were kept frozen. In
order to obtain theoretical structural parameters of SnO, we
performed geometry optimization for the unit cell. A plane-
wave energy cutoff of 500 eV was chosen. The Brillouin
zone was sampled by a 5 $\times$ 5 $\times$ 4 $k$-point mesh generated
according to the Monkhorst-Pack (MP) scheme.\textsuperscript{17} The calculated
structural parameters are listed in Table I along with the
experimental values. The calculated and experimental lattice
constants and the reduced coordinate of Sn atom in the $c$
direction ($u$) are in agreement within errors of 3%. For SnO$_2$, which
contains two Sn atoms and four O atoms in the unit cell, and $\alpha$-Sn, which contains two Sn atoms in the unit cell,
the same plane-wave energy cutoff with SnO was used. The
Brillouin zones were sampled by 4 $\times$ 4 $\times$ 5 and 15 $\times$ 15
$\times$ 15 meshes according to the MP scheme, respectively.

The supercells for defect calculations were constructed
from the 48 ($4\times4\times3$) unit cells, which correspond to 192
atoms in the case of perfect crystal. Geometry optimization
was performed in fixed lattice constants of $a=b=15.42$ Å
and $c=14.95$ Å which were based on the optimized unit-cell
geometry. A plane-wave energy cutoff of 500 eV was chosen
and the $k$ point was sampled only at the $I'$ point. The total
energies and the forces were converged to less than $10^{-5}$ eV

\textbf{TABLE I.} The lattice constants of SnO and the reduced coordinate of the Sn atom in the $c$ direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$a$ (Å)</th>
<th>$c$ (Å)</th>
<th>$u$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calculated</td>
<td>3.855</td>
<td>4.983</td>
<td>0.2326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>3.7986</td>
<td>4.8408</td>
<td>0.2369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a}Reference 18.
and 0.05 eV/Å, respectively. For charged defects, a jellium background was employed to neutralize the supercells. The following charge states were considered: −2 to +4 for Sn, −2 to 0 for V_{Sn}, and 0 to +2 for V_{O}.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Electronic structure of SnO perfect crystal

The electronic structure of the perfect crystal is investigated as the basis of the subsequent discussion about the native defects in SnO. Figure 2 shows the calculated band structure and projected density of states (PDOS) of the perfect crystal. The PDOS was obtained by projecting the eigen-functions onto spherical harmonics around each atom. The states were normalized by a Sn atom and an O atom. The integration was made inside each PAW augmentation region functions onto spherical harmonics around each atom. The PDOS shows that the valence band includes three characters. The lower-energy region (−9 to −6 eV), marked by the blue shadow in the figure, is mainly composed of Sn 5s and O 2p, while Sn 5p and O 2p mainly constitute the middle region (−6 to −2 eV) shaded in green color. The higher-energy region (−2 to 0 eV) indicated by the yellow shadow contains Sn 5s and 5p and O 2p components nearly equally, but very near the VBM, the contributions of Sn 5s and O 2p are predominant. In the conduction band, the O 2p component is relatively small. The states near the CBM are mainly formed by Sn 5p. These features in band structure are in a good contrast to SnO_{2} which has O 2p around the VBM and Sn 5s around the CBM as major components. Near the VBM, a large difference in the curvature is recognized between the Γ-X, Γ-M, and Γ-Z directions. The effective hole mass in the Z direction near the Γ point is smaller than in the M and X directions, suggesting that the p-type conductivity of SnO is anisotropic. Holes may hop easier via lone pairs in the interlayer than in the intralayer region.

B. Defect formation energies

Defect formation energies as a function of Fermi level are shown in Fig. 3. The Fermi level is measured from the VBM which is set to 0 eV. The CBM—i.e., E_{g}—is calculated at 0.29 eV using the total energy difference as described in Eq. (5). In SnO, two interstitial sites are available in the open space between layers, which are surrounded by four and five Sn atoms, respectively. The present calculations indicate that the latter site at the center of the pyramid is energetically more favorable for both Sn_{i} and O_{i}; therefore, those at this site are shown in the figure.

From the Sn-rich to O-rich limits, the atomic chemical potential varies in a small energy range of 0.23 eV. V_{Sn}, V_{O}, and O_{i} show the formation energies of similar magnitude, and the defects with the lowest formation energy change from V_{O} under Sn-rich conditions to O_{i} and V_{Sn} under O-rich conditions.
cies of like and donor like, respectively. The defect transition ener-
charge states vary with on the Fermi level. The negative- and
isolated defects, especially their behavior at the O-rich limit
ligibly small. In the following discussion, we will focus on
The formation energies are summarized in Table II. Models
supercells after geometry optimization are shown in Fig. 4.
The defect pairs are considered. The structures cut from the
percells of the same size. Several possible models containing
the O interstitial position is shown in the open space between the
layers in the bottom unit cell.

conditions. For $V_{Sn}$ and $O_i$, the energetically most favorable charge states vary with on the Fermi level. The negative- and positive-charge states indicate that these defects are acceptor like and donor like, respectively. The defect transition energies of $V_{Sn}$ from $-2$ to $-1$ and $-1$ to $0$ are estimated at $-0.1$ eV from the VBM, and those of $O_i$ from $+2$ to $+1$ and $+1$ to $0$ are at $-0.2$ eV. $O_i$ shows no defect transition level in the calculated band gap. Therefore the existence of O interstitials is expected not to contribute to the electric conductivity. $Sn_i$ shows both positive- and negative-charge states near the VBM and CBM, respectively. However, the formation energy is considerably high compared with the other defects. $Sn_i$ will be out of consideration in the following discussion since the defect concentration is expected to be much lower than the other defects under thermal equilibrium conditions.

We also investigated associations of $O_i$ and $V_{Sn}$ using supercells of the same size. Several possible models containing the defect pairs are considered. The structures cut from the supercells after geometry optimization are shown in Fig. 4. The formation energies are summarized in Table II. Models (a) and (b) are similar or slightly higher in formation energy compared with isolated $V_{Sn}$ and $O_i$, which are obtained independently, and the model (c) is much higher by more than 1 eV. The model “Farthest” in Table II contains a Sn vacancy and an O interstitial which are configured to be farthest away from each other in the supercell. This model shows nearly the same formation energy as the independent one. Thus, the association energy between $V_{Sn}$ and $O_i$ is negligibly small. In the following discussion, we will focus on isolated defects, especially their behavior at the O-rich limit where acceptorlike defects form most easily.

C. Corrected defect formation energies

As mentioned in Sec. III A, the present calculation underestimates the band gap by 0.5–1.4 eV. Therefore, the forma-
tion energies of the defects may include some systematic errors. To correct the errors in the band gap and the formation energies, $E_{CBM}$ was simply increased to agree with the experimental band gap. The corrected band gap is given by

$$E_g(\text{corrected}) = E_g(\text{calc}) + \Delta E_g,$$

where $E_g(\text{calc})$ is the calculated gap for the supercell (0.29 eV). $\Delta E_g$ is the difference between the experimental optical band gap and the smallest calculated direct gap (0.5–1.4 eV). Here we employ $\Delta E_g = 1.0$ eV, which results in $E_g(\text{corrected}) = 1.3$ eV.

We assume that the defect transition energy is shifted upward following $E_{CBM}$ when the defect state is composed of atomic orbitals similar to those of the CBM. Usually, in such a case, the defect transition energy appears near the CBM since the eigenfunction of the defect transition state hybridizes with the conduction band. Applying this band-gap correction, the defect formation energy is increased by $m \Delta E_g$, where $m$ is the number of electrons at the defect state.$^{22,23}$

Among the considered defects, we applied this formation energy correction only to $V_{Sn}$ since the transition energies are close to the CBM and the orbital character of the state is similar to that of the CBM as will be shown in Sec. III E. The corrected formation energies at the O-rich limit are shown in Fig. 5. Compared with the results without the correction as given in Fig. 3, the energy difference between $V_{Sn}$, $V_{O}$, and $O_i$ increases with an increase in the Fermi level.

D. Defect concentrations

Using the corrected formation energies, concentrations of the defects are determined by charge neutrality under thermodynamic equilibrium condition. The concentration $C$ of a defect can be obtained by

$$C = N \exp(-\Delta H_f/k_B T),$$

where $N$ is the number of sublattice sites per unit volume. The electron concentration $n$ and the hole concentration $p$ are approximated from the calculated DOS and the statistics distribution functions, as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Charge state</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>Farthest</th>
<th>Independent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sum is normalized by the density of the occupied bands for concentrations. The electron and holes, respectively. To substitute the sum of values on a k-point mesh for the integral, we sampled the Brillouin zone of the unit cell by a $30 \times 30 \times 30$ k-point mesh at even intervals. Then the equations are rewritten as

$$n = \sum_{i=\text{occupied}} f_i(e_i, \epsilon_f),$$

$$p = \sum_{i=\text{unoccupied}} f_i(e_i, \epsilon_f),$$

where $D(\epsilon)$ is the DOS. For $f_e$ and $f_h$, we used the Fermi-Dirac distribution as a function of the Fermi level for electrons and holes, respectively. To substitute the sum of values on a k-point mesh for the integral, we sampled the Brillouin zone of the unit cell by a $30 \times 30 \times 30$ k-point mesh at even intervals. Then the equations are rewritten as

$$n = \sum_{i=\text{occupied}} f_i(e_i, \epsilon_f),$$

$$p = \sum_{i=\text{unoccupied}} f_i(e_i, \epsilon_f),$$

where $\epsilon_i$ are the calculated one-electron energies and the index $i$ is shorthand for the occupied bands for $n$ and the unoccupied bands for $p$ and the $k$ points on the k-point mesh. The sum is normalized by the density of the k point and the volume of the Brillouin zone. The Fermi level $\epsilon_F$ is considered as a variable here. The charge-neutrality relation among $C$, $n$, and $p$ is given as

$$\sum_\alpha q_\alpha C_\alpha - n + p = 0,$$

where $q_\alpha$ and $C_\alpha$ give the charge state and concentration of a defect $\alpha$, respectively. $\alpha$ denotes one of $V_{Sn}$, $V_O$, and $O_i$.

In Fig. 6, we show the computed defect concentrations as a function of temperature at the O-rich limit. In the temperature range of 300–1000 K, the major defect is $V_{Sn}^{2-}$ and the Fermi level is mainly determined by the hole and $V_{Sn}^{2-}$ concentrations. The electron and $V_O$ concentrations are relatively low and do not affect the Fermi-level position significantly. Increasing the temperature, the Fermi level goes toward the VBM, as shown in the shaded region of Fig. 5, and the $O_i$ concentration becomes comparable with $V_{Sn}$ in the high-temperature region. However, $O_i$ generates no excess holes or electrons in this Fermi-level range. These results indicate that the $p$-type conductivity of SnO originates from $V_{Sn}$.

**E. Local electronic structure of defects**

In this subsection, qualitative recognition of local electronic structures in the vicinity of the defects is presented using supercell band structures, squared Kohn-Sham eigenfunctions, and local PDOS (LPDOS). These analyses give intuitive understanding within the one-particle picture. The results are shown in Figs. 7–9, where 0 eV is set to the VBM of the perfect supercell and the reference energy of the defective supercells is aligned with that of the perfect supercell by means of the correction described in Sec. II A. $V_{Sn}^{2-}$, $V_O^{2+}$, $O_i^{2+}$, and $Sn^{2+}$ are selected as representatives of the respective defect species.

The band structures of the perfect and defective supercells are shown in the left side of Figs. 7 and 8. Each band below the band gap is filled with two electrons. The arrows in the supercell band structures indicate eigenvalues for which the cross sections of the squared eigenfunctions are drawn in the right side of Figs. 7 and 8. The contour lines depict an electron density from 0.001 to 0.04 with 0.001 intervals ($\text{Å}^{-3}$), where a squared eigenfunction is calculated so that the integral with regard to a state over a supercell volume becomes 2.

The perfect supercell band structure shown in Fig. 7(a) is basically equivalent to that of the unit cell shown in Fig. 2; the reciprocal space of the supercell is folded 4 times for the $a$ and $b$ directions and 3 times for the $c$ direction. The direct band gap at the $\Gamma$ point is narrower than that of the unit cell since the $X$ and $M$ points in the unit cell come to the $\Gamma$ point.

In the VBM squared eigenfunction, the electron lone pairs, centered around Sn atoms, spread into the open space between the layers. O 2p orbitals polarize along the $c$ direction. In the CBM squared eigenfunction, Sn orbitals are delocalized between Sn atoms in contrast to the VBM squared eigenfunction. The $V_{Sn}$ supercell band structure shown in Fig. 7(b) is not so different from that of the perfect supercell. In the $V_{Sn}$ squared eigenfunction, we can see O 2p orbitals next to the Sn vacancy rotate by $\sim45^\circ$. In the $V_O$ supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8(a), a defect-induced band splits off from the CBM. The $V_O$ squared eigenfunction shows that this band remains the orbital character of the conduction band. The vacancy site has positive potential and collects electrons which are derived from Sn 5$p$ orbitals. In
the Sn\textsubscript{i} supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8\textit{b}, two defect-induced bands appear in the band gap and degenerate at the $\Gamma$ point. The Sn\textsubscript{i} squared eigenfunction indicates strong electron localization around the Sn interstitial. Though these energy levels are closer to the VBM than the CBM, they are considered as deep energy levels separated from the conduction band. The O\textsubscript{i} supercell band structure shown in Fig. 8\textit{c} is similar to that of the perfect supercell. In the O\textsubscript{i} squared eigenfunction, we can identify that the lone pair of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom, denoted by Sn*, disappears. Further discussion is given below on the basis of the LPDOS.

These defective supercell band structures can be classified into two types.

V\textsubscript{Sn} and O\textsubscript{i} have no distinct defect-induced bands inside the band gap. In this case, it is difficult to discuss the defect transition level using the band structure. In the cases of V\textsubscript{O} and Sn\textsubscript{i}, it is relatively easy to have an intuitive understanding of the defect transition level.

The LPDOS of defective supercells were calculated by projecting the eigenfunctions onto spherical harmonics around each focused atom. The integration spheres are equivalent to those written in Sec. III A. All the values obtained were broadened by a Gaussian function ($\sigma=0.1$ eV).

The Brillouin zones of the supercells were sampled by a $5 \times 5 \times 5$ $k$-point mesh. Figure 9 gives the LPDOS of the interstitial atoms and the nearest-neighbor atoms to the defect sites. The crystal model in the right top shows the defect sites as V\textsubscript{Sn}, V\textsubscript{O}, O\textsubscript{i}, and Sn\textsubscript{i} and the nearest-neighbor sites as A, B, and C.

In the LPDOS figures, Sn 5$p$ and O 2$p$ are divided into $p_x+p_y$ and $p_z$, where $p_x$ and $p_y$ are represented together since they are symmetrically equivalent. The subscripts $x$, $y$, and $z$ in $p_x$, $p_y$, and $p_z$ correspond to $a$, $b$, and $c$ directions, respectively. The LPDOS of the perfect supercell is basically equivalent to the PDOS shown in Fig. 2 though the LPDOS gives more information about the orientation dependence. The $p_x$, $p_y$, and $p_z$ states are distributed in separated energy regions clearly. In the energy region between $-2$ eV and 0 eV, it looks that the O 2$p_z$ and Sn 5$s$ and 5$p_z$ make hy-
bridized states. In between $-6$ eV and $-2$ eV, the Sn 5$p_x$ +5$p_y$ and O 2$p_z$ hybridize. With regard to the perfect SnO electronic structure, Walsh and Watson gave detailed reports based on first-principles calculations. Our calculations are consistent to their results. The LPDOS shapes of the V$_{Sn}$ and V$_{O}$ supercells are similar to that of the perfect supercell. However, the relative positions of the LPDOS shapes in energy shift upward for V$_{Sn}$ and downward for V$_{O}$ since the vacancies distort potentials reaching the vicinal atoms. The states spilling out from the VBM and CBM become acceptorlike and donorlike shallow defect states, respectively. In the LPDOS of the Sn$_i$ supercell, strongly localized Sn 5$p_x$, +5$p_y$, states appear in the energy region above 0 eV. On the contrary, the LPDOS of the nearest-neighbor Sn and O atoms are similar to that of the perfect supercell. It is recognized that the interstitial Sn atom does not significantly disturb the electronic structure of the neighbors and the Sn interstitial atom leaves itself isolated. In contrast, the insertion of an O atom into the interstitial site affects drastically the LPDOS shape of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom at the A site. In between $-3$ eV and 0 eV, the LPDOS at the interstitial site is relatively high and that at the nearest-neighbor Sn site has almost disappeared. The nearest-neighbor O atom at the C site is not considerably affected. This phenomenon is also confirmed visually by the squared eigenfunction in Fig. 8(c). It appears that the interstitial O atom absorbs the lone-pair electrons around the Sn atom at the A site. In other words, the O and Sn atoms are ionized to 2$-$ and 4$+$ in formal charge, respectively.

IV. SUMMARY

We investigated the formation energies of the native defects in SnO by first-principles calculations. The equilibrium defect concentrations were estimated from the defect formation energies. The results obtained in this study can be summarized as follows.

(i) The calculations of the defect and carrier concentrations indicate that the $p$-type conductivity of SnO originates from Sn vacancies.

(ii) The equilibrium defect concentrations of the Sn interstitial and the O vacancy are small enough not to compensate holes generated by Sn vacancies.

(iii) The equilibrium defect concentration of the O interstitial is comparable with that of the Sn vacancy at elevated temperatures. However, it is hardly ionized and therefore it is not expected to contribute to the conductivity.

(iv) The interstitial O atom absorbs the lone-pair electrons of the nearest-neighbor Sn atom. In consequence, it is expected that the Sn atom becomes tetravalent in formal charge.

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